GI 'upheaval' forecast

By Ted Rabinowitsh

Last Saturday's GIs and Vets March Against the War may signify the beginning of upheaval within the military ranks in this country.

The fact that some 200 military men participated despite barriers like weekend inspections, cancelled passes and possible reprisals indicates disatisfaction that is rising to the surface. In all, some 8,000 persons joined in the march.

Movement

Ellis Patterson, Army Spec/5 from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, said that the "anti-Vietnam war movement in the Army is growing. Underground organizations are being formed and anti-military newspapers are being published on several bases. The men are reacting not only to the war in Vietnam, but to the draft and the 'military mentality.'

Scared

The officers, Patterson said, "are scared." They have "closed minds" and when an enlisted man dissents from official Army positions, the officers assign him "every dirty little detail they can think of to suppress him."

Patterson, who enlisted six months ago as an alternative to being drafted, is being discharged because the Army "decided I was crazy."

Originally he was stationed at an officer's training school, but when he started dissenting from official Army positions and annoying officers, he was sent to the fort hospital for psychiatric analysis.

"They found me crazy because I didn't agree with the Army's viewpoints," Patterson said.

If an enlisted man is found committing an illegal act, he can be court-martialed and sent to prison for up to five years, Patterson said. "But if the Army can't pin him down on any specific charge, they send him to a psychiatric hospital, label him 'crazy' and give him an honorable discharge.

A corpsman from Oak Knoll Navy Hospital who participated in the march said "the majority of the men in the hospital hate the war." He worked in an orthopedic ward for several months and was "distressed at the mangled condition of many of the GIs."

A mustached enlisted seaman stationed at Treasure Island Navy Base was one of 20 Navy men from the island to participate in the march. He said he enlisted because "like most of us, I was trapped. It was either the draft or enlistment in a better service like the Navy."

On Leave

Although he was on leave, he said it was hard to organize the men at Treasure Island so that more would participate in anti-war actions. He told of one GI who was court-martialled "for possessing anti-war leaflets."

Two men who were absent without leave (AWOL) for several months from the Presidio Army base in San Francisco participated in the march. At the end of the day, the two turned themselves in. No one else from the Presidio participated because all passes had been suspended for the entire weekend, and mandatory formations for every two house had been called.

Donald Duncan, an Army ex-master sergeant and Green Beret, and one of the principal speakers at the march, was "not here just to protest the war. There is a whole system that has to be changed. We are protesting the system that go us into Vietnam.

"The draft must be abolished, the 'John Wayne syndrome' must be changed, ROTC must be thrown off campuses, and we must stop the military from using the campus as its laboratory," he said.

What is the next step? Lt. Hugh Smith, one of the march leaders, noted that the march was "the first time GIs have entered into the fabric of American society. We have bridged the gap between GIs and civilians. We have shown that GIs are also human beings."

Now, according to the lieutenant, GIs must organize in order to get "better salaries and better conditions" and they should "exercise their constitutional right of free speech."

A mother whose son was killed in World War II watches the rally. Marchers (photo left) leave the park on route to the rally.

PHOENIX

Vol. 2, No. 3 | *Thursday, the Seventeenth Day of October, MCMLXVIII* | *Eight Pages*

Dust settles on Murray; further Trustee, Smith action doubted

By Billy Hester

The dust appears to be settling in the George Murray case. No further action seems forthcoming from the State College Board of Trustees, and without board action President Robert Smith probably will take no further action on the case.

The possibility that Murray's case was the preliminary fight in a continuing battle between the "Establishment" and supporters of academic freedom has left the college scrambling for ways to meet possible future encroachments.

Commission

At Smith's request, a 9-member commission, composed of four faculty members, one Academic Senate representative, two department heads and two students, will spend much of this academic year reviewing the academic community's positions on faculty employment, tenure and promotion in general, particularly the special admissions and ethnic programs.

A new agreement is needed on such terms as "unprofessional conduct" and faculty "objectivity." An era of socially-committed students and the use of civil disobedience and "confrontation" politics by faculty members has made new definitions necessary.

Changes

The president said in a memorandum that "conditions in higher education in 1968 are quite divergent from the conditions when most of our faculty personnel policies were developed, and that our current faculty is strikingly different in many ways from the group that formulated these policies."

Meanwhile, the complexion of the Trustees, which started all this activity, may continue its shift toward conservatism. State College Trustees are appointed to eight-year terms with two appointments each year on the first of March.

Terms Up

The terms of James F. Thatcher and Louis Heilbron, two of the members who voted against the request to remove Murray from his teaching duties, are up this March.

Governor Ronald Reagan makes the appointments. He is not required to seek the advice or consent of anyone.

"Some of Reagan's appointments have not been exactly liberal, to put it mildly," Leo McClatchy, chairman of Academic Senate, said. "If Heilbron and Thatcher are not reappointed and two other appointments are made which represent Reagan's policies, then his basic control of the Board will be solidified."

Inside ROTC: 'not killers...'

Throughout this semester Phoenix is presenting a series of articles dealing with the controversy about Air Force ROTC's presence on campus. The following is an interview between Phoenix reporter Steve Toomajian and AFROTC unit commander Major William Williamson.

There are 37 students enrolled in the two-year AFROTC program this semester. Each cadet receives $1000 for the 20 months he is enrolled, plus $120 during the six-week summer Field Training program.

AFROTC was instituted at SF State in 1951. Following student protest last semester, AFROTC space on the first floor of the Psychology building was cut in half.

Toomajian: How much time does a cadet spend in his ROTC work compared to his other courses?
Williamson: Each cadet usually takes two classes in our program per semester. Let me make it clear that there is no major or minor in Aerospace Studies on this campus. Our cadets comprise a variety of academic fields.

We're interested in the "whole man" concept. We want well rounded individuals with a flare for leadership, knowledge of management and human behavior and a scientific or engineering background. In other words, people who are very flexible and can confront the problems of a military officer.

Toomajian: What are some of the classes in the program?
Williamson: "Basic Concepts of Human Behavior," "Leadership Studies," "Leadership in Command and Staff Roles," and others. We stress communication abilities.

Toomajian: Who determines the content of these courses?
Williamson: There has been a great deal of talk that our courses are dictated by the Air Force or by headquarters at Maxwell Air Force Base. This is definitely not true.

There is an AFROTC advisory panel, composed of educational representatives and military officials who establish general objectives of the program. They want students to have an understanding of human relations. They want the cadets' ability to communicate strengthened.

They want cadets to know the history of the Air Force and to become acquainted with the military justice system, in addition to understanding the meaning of professionalism. Only these broad guidelines are given. Then it is the responsibility of the particular college to develop curriculum.

Toomajian: Are these basically lecture courses, or seminars?
Williamson: It's a student-center-

(Continued on Page 5)

'IRRESPONSIBLE' COPS -- S.F. UNEASY

By Marlowe Churchill

Some San Francisco citizens are becoming uneasy about the recent increase of "irresponsible" police actions.

One such incident, involving ex-patrolman Michael O'Brien and truck driver George Baskett, has resulted in a demand for SF Police Chief Thomas Cahill's resignation.

O'Brien is now being held without bail on a charge of murdering Baskett. The original charge of justifiable homicide was changed after witnesses and civic leaders charged police officials with a "whitewash" in the case.

Dave Anderson, a 19-year-old SF State freshman, witnessed Baskett's shooting on September 29.

"I was eating Sunday night," Anderson said, "about 8:30, when I heard shouting and several shots."

Anderson said he climbed from the window of his 35 Rogers Street apartment onto an adjacent roof. "I saw three black people being frisked against a wall by two men," he said.

Anderson did not know then that the two men doing the frisking—both white—were off-duty policemen. He said he wondered why these two were shouting at the three against the wall and threatening to shoot.

At the end of the alley Anderson saw one of the officers in a blue t-shirt trying to get another person, later identified as George Baskett, to join the others against the wall.

"The officer was so emotional...he was shouting at him, threatening to shoot," Anderson said.

"The man (Baskett) picked up a thin stick and swung it from his hip at the guy in the t-shirt. It hit him in the side. It didn't knock him off balance, but the officer shot him," Anderson said.

"They were about three feet apart. An inspector later told me that they couldn't have been that close because there were no powder burns."

The officer then kicked the dead man over. Anderson could see he was shot through the chest.

Anderson said the officers then became "really emotional—both were yelling at the men against the wall, telling them not to move."

The officers, according to Anderson, pointed their guns at the apartment building above. They shouted that if the residents didn't get back in, they would shoot, he said.

A short time later, a police officer photographed the dead man and the men against the wall. Soon, police cars and an ambulance came, said Anderson.

"I thought the police had come to take this madman away. Instead, they were friendly toward him—they all stood around talking to each other," Anderson said.

Anderson immediately told the inspector he was a witness. "They wrote down a short sequence of events and drove me to police headquarters."

(Continued on Page 7)

Mission unity move

San Francisco's Mission District—racially mixed and economically poor. See story on page 7.

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PHOENIX Editorial

The Trustees' area of rule is questionable

The State College Board of Trustees entered an area of questionable authority when it turned down the College Union architectural design.

A Trustee planning sub-committee gave three basic reasons for disapproval:

- It thought the building covered too much ground.
- It claimed the proposed building was too close to the Bookstore.
- It said that the College Union was incompatable with neighboring buildings.

The first two reasons are technical and can be solved without major changes. The third reason, however, has already been decided by SF State students, faculty and administrators—they like the architectual design.

State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke said he thought the proposed building is "ugly," but if SF State wanted to live with it, it was fine with him.

We realize the Trustees have the right and duty to protect the state and see that its property is not damaged or misrepresented, or that state money is not misappropriated on buildings such as the College Union.

But there is no damage apparent and state monies are not involved in this case. The Trustees have already consented to financial arrangements that do not require state money.

When does the area of protection become one of intrusion?

We believe the College Union design is a step in the right direction. And, as Dumke stated, we are the ones who will have to live with it—so let it be our decision.

We welcome the chance to be a leader in educational innovation and design.

Students' choice

On Oct. 24-25 SF State students will be asked to fill six presently vacant seats in the Associated Students government, including the position of AS Treasurer. Student elections may seem insignificant compared to upcoming national elections, but we feel that students should be just as interested in the latter.

Our student government is responsible for spending some $400,000 --most of which is generated by the mandatory $10 AS membership fee we all have to pay. Last spring, only 2,700 students bothered to vote for the present AS officials.

It doesn't seem right for only one-eighth of a student body of 18,000 to determine who will allocate our money.

We urge all students to vote, and make the AS government truly representative of a majority of SF State students.

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"SAVE YOUR MONEY KIDS."

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter in appreciation for the coverage allotted in the PHOENIX thus far to the intercollegiate athletic program. It is particularly gratifying to know that a student publication is making an effort to present all news from the campus community, and the PHOENIX has emerged as an outstanding student publication.

I should like to call to the attention of your readers one minor misunderstanding reported in a story in your October 10th issue which dealt with the funding of the intercollegiate program. In essence, the article was factual and presented quite clearly the conditions under which the intercollegiate athletic program is operating this year. However, there was a misunderstanding apparently with regard to recruiting. The article stated "there is no money to hire recruiters. Coaches must do this on their own time". To my knowledge, no state college in California has ever hired a recruiter, and all of our coaches do, in fact, recruit on their own time or at times when they do not have instructional assignments. The recruiting money alluded to was that money which was used by the coaches to pay for their gasoline when they were forced to use their own vehicles and to pay for meals for prospective athletes when they visit the campus.

Sincerely
Jerry Wyness
Director of Athletics

LEE HEIDHUES

Wallace--benefactor of America's frustrations

In less than three months, the United States will have a new President.

Lyndon Johnson's political passing should bring joy to the hearts of many.

Either Nixon, Wallace or Humphrey will be the successor, beginning January 20.

The 1968 fall campaign has become one of the most monotonous—yet chilling—in history.

A recent letter to the editor of Time Magazine reads, "the scary thing about Nixon, Wallace and Humphrey is that what they say about each other is true."

Nixon seems to be winning at the moment, though most voters would prefer someone else.

Can't Shake Image

Nixon cannot shake the "Tricky Dick" image and he refuses to debate Hubert Humphrey and/or George Wallace. Nixon is telling 200 million Americans to "keep cool" until January while disregarding Lyndon's man Hubert, and urging his followers not to waste their votes for Wallace.

Humphrey is running on Johnson's record and often away from it. He hedges on supporting the Vietnam policy one day and comes back as faithful Hubert, the hired-hand, the next day.

Domestically, the loquacious Humphrey stands on a sometimes steady, sometimes shakey record. Most of LBJ's Great Society dreams have gone down the pipes in such places as Da Nang, Con Thien, Plieku, Saigon, Hanoi, and Haiphong.

There Was War

People probably would vote for someone other than the man who said late in May, 1967, "There will be no war in the Middle East." Weeks later, there was war.

Imagine what will happen if the Pueblo incident is repeated again with Nixon in the White House. People realize this but where do they turn?

In cities and suburbs Wallace promises to the uneasy middle-class he'll keep the cities riot-free and will take care of all the "pseudo-intellectuals."

For good measure Wallace will cleanse Washington by throwing all the "bureaucrats" and their briefcases into the Potomac.

And to keep the peace, Wallace would station 500 troops every 50 yards in Washington, D.C.

Wallace's running-mate, cigar smoking and tough talking Curtis LeMay, will bomb North Vietnam back to the stone age. This possibly indicates the Wallace foreign policy or what there will be left of it after a few crises.

Can't Be Ignored

In normal years, Wallace would be an obnoxious diversion on the campaign trail. But this is 1968, and the Wallace potential is not to be ignored.

On November 5, Americans will go to the polls. People don't want Nixon. To many he's just the "Tricky Dick" of years gone by.

People don't want Hubert Humphrey. He's just "Lyndon's lackey" and will never be his own man in most voters' eyes.

So, who is left? George Corley Wallace, the one candidate who is saying it like it is in 1968. People are discounting Wallace more out of fear than practicality.

Don't be shocked on November 6. Just get ready.

The unwitting benefactor of this frustration seems to be the man from Alabama. Last year George Wallace prophesized, "In 1968 we'll shake the liberals' eyeteeth."

Running on a straight-ahead law and order platform Wallace is drawing crowds like Robert Kennedy and Eugene McCarthy did, and doesn't seem to be slowing down.

While it is easy to dismiss the cocky Alabaman, one should look at the reasons for his success.

Americans Upset

Americans are upset. There's war, higher taxes, violence in the cities, disruptions on campus and a myriad of circumstances to shake the middle-class morality.

The 49-year-old governor is appealing to all the fears in the American conscience—latent and overt. Offering no progressive solution, Wallace can be likened to the mythical messenger bringing bad news.

Unlike Eugene McCarthy, who was slain by the Chicago dragons, Wallace may come out on the right side.

Much of the support for Wallace is coming from the big-city blue collar workers. Thirty years ago these people were battling union bosses and marching faithfully to the polls every four years to vote for Franklin Roosevelt.

City Votes

Big-city votes, virtually assured for Democrats as recently as 1964, are now going to Wallace. Union workers have reached the zenith of their affluence and drawling George will make sure they keep it.

Critics' critic: read reviews with pound of salt

By Leonard Sellers

The theater was dark. Alan Arkin, playing the deaf mute, fills the screen as he slowly climbs the stairs toward his rented room.

The film critic six rows from the front lets out a long sigh, coughs and rustles some papers. The film critic one row further back begins a series of coughing, sneezing ad

sneezing and nose blowing. The one in the next seat sighs, shifts around, then gets up and walks out.

Ten minutes later he comes back. The critic nearer the front, who has steadily been making loud asmatic noises, gets up and leaves. He comes back 15 minutes later.

And thus it goes, all through the movie. Back and forth, in and out, a little noise and a lot of noise. The major film critics for the San Francisco daily newspapers are reviewing a movie.

This restless method of critically watching a movie in order to tell the public if it's worth laying down money to see; this part-time, sometime evaluation of films raises a small question as to how accurate critics are.

"The Heart is a Lonely Hunter," John Wasserman said in his column, "is an enormously moving film which will not, perhaps, stand too much scrutiny."

The film obviously moved Wasserman. He left no less than four times. No doubt to keep from applying too much scrutiny.

"I certainly hope you'll make a point of seeing The Heart is a Lonely Hunter," was Stanley Eichelbaum's comment.

Mr. Eichelbaum would do well to take his own advice.

I liked the movie. The critics seemed to like it too. Was it just coincidental, or are the critics really able to make a professional judgment on such a hit-and-miss basis? Should I read future film reviews with a pound of salt, understanding that critics are hard-pressed working people who probably get tired of going to movies, or can I place my faith in the hands of these experienced artists, knowing that the sheer number of films they have seen qualify them to pronounce judgment.

Or perhaps I don't know enough to make a decision, considering that whenever I go to a movie all I ever do is pay attention.

Rebellious coed: 'bring on the men'

By Tanya Begunoff

Sue Levine is a happy "rebel" with a popular cause—extending male visiting hours in SF State's Mary Ward Hall, the girls' dorm.

Miss Levine, a sophomore, is chairman of the committee which organized the girls' recent vote on visiting hours.

The present male visiting hours are 1 to 4 p.m., Sundays.

The girls voted for new hours—noon to 9 p.m. daily and noon to midnight on weekends, with no time restrictions in the lounge downstairs.

The vote is now subject to approval by George Changaris, Director of Housing on campus.

Part of the reasoning behind the girls' request is the claim that the girls who occupy one floor in Merced Hall, previously an all-men's dorm, enjoy virtually (not officially) no restrictions on male visitors.

Additionally, a new residence hall now being built on campus will be coed.

"I don't feel the dorm should serve as a second mother to students at this age," Miss Levine said. "If a girl wants a man in her room for whatever reason, she should be entitled—without breaking a rule."

Nearly all the girls agree there should be some extension in visiting hours, but many still have reservations. The main concern is for a reasonable degree of privacy.

"I don't like myself to be seen in rollers, sprawled on my bed," senior Heidi Jaeger said.

Jan Hadley, a sophomore, said, "When I'm walking in and out of the halls I don't want to be seen in my pajamas."

Caroline Wodrick is concerned about the noise. "Guys are just too noisy," she said.

Sophomore Melanie Walker believes the presence of men might have a beneficial effect on girls who "wander around in just anything."

"As far as privacy goes," Miss Levine said, "there isn't much privacy in the dorm now, anyway."

Miss Levine's proposal for absolutely no restrictions on visiting hours resulted in several letters to the Housing Office, written by irate parents.

Joanne Maxfield, a senior, said, "It's going to turn the place into a hotel."

Miss Levine's answer: "I don't think sex is so much involved in this. The issue is that whatever a person does in his personal life is up to him—if it's going to happen in the dorm, it can happen anywhere."

John Handy

New GE program awaits fall '69 students

A new and revised general education program awaits students attending SF State next fall.

The program will offer a curriculum and general studies pattern more geared to future life, and to moral and academic values.

"I believe each student should become thoroughly familiar with this new system," said Dr. John Sheedy, head of the committee formulating the program. "The program is of tremendous value and significance to students here."

A report detailing revision of academic goals and programs has been in preparation since April, 1966, when the Academic Senate realized the need for an updated program for the future. An ad hoc committee was formed to research, investigate, and formulate a new General Studies Program.

Comprised of faculty and staff personnel, the committee includes four members appointed by the Academic Senate, three members appointed by (former) president John Summerskill, and two members appointed by the AS academic affairs council.

Now under consideration by the Academic Senate, the new program is set to be passed in November.

General Studies Program offers specific goals, and methods of study and curricula patterns geared toward those goals.

Basically concerned with attempting to bring students the fullest and broadest educational opportunities and accomplishments possible by the time he achieves his BA degree, the program's goals include:

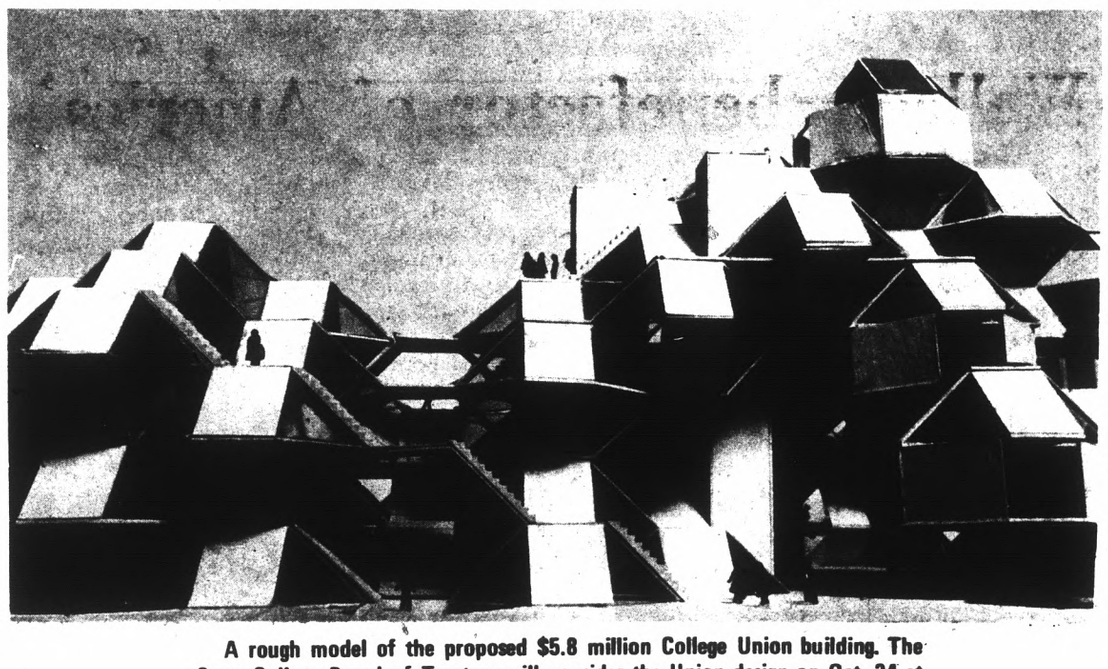
"That we encourage the student to create rather than destroy, to welcome rather than reject, to love rather than hate . . . that at least we offer the student opportunities to observe or assume strange and distant ways of being—and thus to sense what it might mean to be human and alive in another culture, time, place, skin.

"That at least we urge the student toward the kind of self-respect that accepts each act, each choice, as a potentially moral one, including the words, gestures, or images with which he or she manifests in action all choices."

Further included in the report are recommendations toward the curriculum, which entail several different views for educational patterns.

According to the report, "Most of the studies outside a student's major should be selected for relevance to the student's basic interests. The greatest emphasis on the new curricula is to increase the breadth of knowledge to a greater degree than we have now."

Another chance for College Union



A rough model of the proposed $5.8 million College Union building. The State College Board of Trustees will consider the Union design on Oct. 24 at Fresno State College.

Handy music class to continue--with strings

Musician John Handy will continue teaching his "Development of Jazz Improvisation" course here, but his jazz quintet will not perform at each class meeting.

Earlier this month, the AS Legislature funded $2,000 for Handy's course, which will be used to present musicians and materials such as records and tapes.

Students in the Thursday-night Music 177 course also donated $550, class member Carol Grossman said.

"It would have been beautiful if the Legislature had given enough money so my group could have worked every night," Handy said.

The AS Legislature instructed Speaker Claude Wilson to see if Handy would open his classes to the general student body, or have Handy arrange a series of on-campus concerts.

Handy's reaction was lukewarm to giving concerts, but he has not ruled them completely out.

'A Drag'

"Giving a concert is a drag. We would have to work for union scale, that's peanuts. A concert would be a last resort," Handy said.

Handy said his classroom was too small and that "we could handle more students." The class is limited to 90 students because of the room's size, according to Dr. William Ward, chairman of the Music Department.

There never was any doubt whether Handy would teach the course, Dr. Ward said.

"I asked John to take the course and we would put him on state salary. He is a regular faculty appointment. The course was going to go, whether AS supported it or not," Ward said.

Missed Class

Handy missed the first class meeting, recuperating from a torn tendon in his ankle.

He was enthused with his students when he met them for the first time on Oct. 3.

"We went into very technical points about jazz improvisation and everyone understood. The most intelligent questions came from non-music majors.

"My goal by the end of the semester is to have the average person in my class with no music experience to sit down and write good-sounding jazz," Handy said.

EUSTACE ON AMERICAN EDUCATION, TV, BUSES

By Robert Cuddy

Alex Eustace, a visiting professor from England now teaching in the Humanities Department, gazed out the window of his S.F. State office. He spoke at random of the United States, television, educational systems, students and his recent trek by bus from New York City to San Francisco.

Despite his fatigue Eustace, accompanied by his wife, absorbed a plethora of impressions of people and places during the cross-country trip that consumed more than 3,000 miles in four days.

Meeting Students

"My principal impression was of meeting students on the bus from Manchester University, where I taught in England. Hearing the English accent startled me," Eustace said. "I also encountered several students from Israel and Canada."

The personality that struck Eustace most, however, was "a hippie chap on the bus. He was 16, had left home at 14, and seemed mature and sophisticated. He had let life educate him," Eustace said. "He had a strong personality, but I felt in a sense it was being misused."

In addition to personalities, Eustace had some observations about the geography.

The desert outside Salt Lake City struck the Englishman, because of its size and "dullness".

Eustace fingered his red beard and talked about television and advertising.

"In a sense, KQED (channel 9) is like the English channel BBC 1. It is geared to the intellegentsia, and features talk shows and educational programs."

England also has BBC2 and a commercial channel, which are designed for mass appeal. On these channels, English viewers may watch Lucille Ball cavort in old episodes of "I Love Lucy." Or they might watch "Gunsmoke."

Commercials Cut

"Of course in England, when one of your old American one-hour shows is presented, the commercials have been cut out and it has been reduced to 40 minutes," Eustace said.

Eustace shifted in his chair. He spoke of his background. Two years ago he was head of School of Art Education, a graduate school for teacher training at Manchester College of Art and Design, 200 miles northeast of London.

Professor Alex Eustace, visiting from England

Photos by Tony Rogers

Through the maneuvering of Drs. William Julian and Stanley Anderson of the S.F. State Humanities Department Eustace now finds himself teaching three courses in an educational system that is quite new to him.

"Manchester has only 1,700 students, so size is one contrast. But there is a difference in the educational system itself. For one thing, enrollment here is a puzzle. It's much simpler in England."

Students 'Spasmodic'

He also observed that many students here are spasmodic in their attempts at higher education. "They seem to be in the habit of starting and stopping. In England they tend to continue. If they stopped it would be too hard to get back," Eustace said.

Although Eustace declined to specifically compare student activists on English and American campuses, he did make a general observation:

"The students at Manchester were concerned more with academic and personal issues than with world problems.

"For example, they might occupy themselves with types of courses and amount of student determination. Here Vietnam and the race issue complicate matters."

Eustace teaches three courses here — Styles of Cultural Expression; Biography of the City of London; and Images and Ideas.

Fred Marshall and wife Beverly surrounded by electronic paraphernalia. Marshall holds the megatar, one of his many inventions. The flexible steel-stringed instrument is built on a curled lip of steel construction rod and produces large masses of sound with only a small gesture. ——Photos by Bill Owens.

Counterpoint

Lights, music blend into sensual medium of art

Steve Toomajian

Bill Ham squeezes liquids as common as food coloring onto rounded clock crystal, with the resulting shapes and color blends illuminated and magnified by overhead projectors.

Two years ago, a new kind of light show premiered at San Francisco Museum of Art. It was called Light Sound Dimension, and though in its primitive stages, it was far ahead of other light shows seen in this city's rock ballrooms.

Following the early museum appearance, Light Sound Dimension moved into its own little theater at 1572 California St., where regular weekend performances brought constant changes to the medium.

Thursday and Friday nights Light Sound Dimension will return to the museum for two special 8 o'clock shows, now far advanced beyond the premiere performances and still far ahead of the common light show.

The six jazz-based musicians and painters of LSD, in two year's time, have raised the light show to a valid art form by placing light projections on an equal basis with music.

Performances in rock ballrooms still are musical concerts, with lights providing "atmosphere" or background. Occasionally a communion is reached between light and sound, but it is seldom attempted.

Not only has Light Sound Dimension broken this tradition, but it also has developed its concept of light-sound into a spontaneous medium.

Performers Bill Ham, Bob Fine, Fred and Beverly Marshall, Jerry Granelli and Noel Jewkes work from behind a 12-by-22 foot screen when in their own theater.

But tonight and tomorrow night the musicians will be onstage, in front of a screen three times the usual size, and the painters will project their abstract images over the heads of the audience.

LSD's color schemes are liquid, as in rock ballrooms. But the hues are more sensitively blended and hold more depth of shape and mood.

The visual element often resembles a community of brilliant liquid life, with bubbles and creeping blotches merging into new shapes and colors, evoking conflict, cooperation and unpredictability.

It's a highly impressionistic, vivid show, sort of a mixture of a freakout and a concise statement of faith.

With all the musical instruments hooked up to sophisticated amplifiers, the performers' equipment is extremely flexible. This is true for Fred Marshall's many inventions—like the megatar and the cerberus—as well as the more standard instruments like drums, saxophone and the human voice.

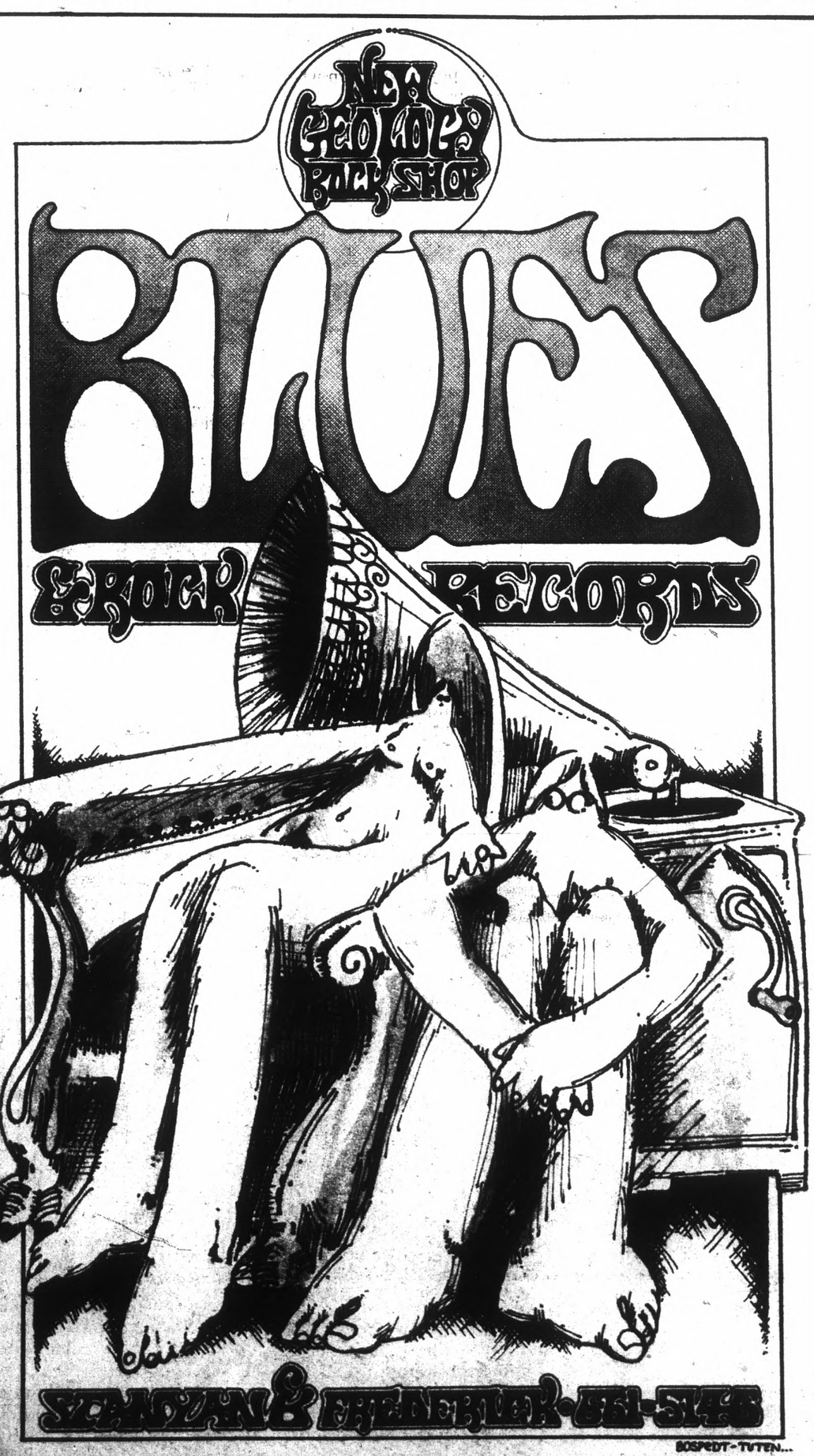
Metallic sounds pile atop rumbling percussion, frenetic twangs leap at one another, thick monotones sweep into magnificent multi-octave arcs, and a flute speaks quietly with profound intimacy.

This aural amalgam, by itself, is highly compelling. Combined with liquid projections, the medium develops into a sensitive spectacle of the senses.

The performances often leave a feeling of an ethereal drone, though portions of the show are sometimes chaotically horrifying.

Since each performance is improvised, no two shows are alike.

Following the museum performances, Light Sound Dimension will resume its regular weekend schedule at its own theater, Fridays and Saturdays at 8:30 and 10:30 and Sundays at 4 and 8:30.



'Finian's Rainbow' sterile mixture of political satire, musical mush

By Bruce Campbell

Finian's Rainbow — With his obvious soft spot for barnyard schmaltz, it would seem that director Francis Ford Coppola would have remembered that a cross between a jackass and a mare produces little more than a sterile mule. Likewise, his avuncular effort to force-mate political satire and Irish fantasy within the medium of cinema produces Disney-like, sterile entertainment rather than fertile art.

Based on the Broadway play by E. Y. Harburg and Fred Saidy, "Finian's Rainbow" flows with musical mush as ancient and agile Fred Astaire clicks his heels with singer Petula Clark and seeks a pot of gold in the hillbilly backwoods of Kentucky..

Taken in fragments, the film is passable with such musical scores as "How Are Things in Glocca Morra," "Something Sort of Grandish" and "Begin the Begat," and the performances of Astaire and Tommy Steele (who plays Og, the Leprechaun). Steele is superb as he wiggles and woofs his way through this erratic yarn.

Les Carabiniers—In this unfortunate film of patchwork philosophy and platitudes, director Jean-Luc Godard almost becomes to the anti-war movement what John Wayne and his hysterical "Green Berets" are to the military establishment—an extreme embarrassment. Made in 1963 and released in the U.S. in 1968, the film is a bad memory for Godard in view of his current popularity. With all respect to Godard's humanist glow, one cannot imagine that the same director who made "La Chinoise" could also make a sloppy allegory like "Les Carabiniers."

One cannot excuse Godard's flimsy camera work and boring characters in this film. Certain cinema critics have hailed the film for its "simplicity." To say that "Les Carabiniers" is simple is a gross exaggeration.

The Heart is a Lonely Hunter—After soaring to fantastic acting heights in "The Russians Are Coming" and "Wait Until Dark," Alan Arkin ascends to a different dimension in this film as he brings a little transcendental sparkle to the role of John Singer, a compassionate deaf-mute seeking human contact in the emotional miasma of a small Southern town. Arkin reflects quiet anguish in a Faulknerian realm of idiots bellowing their wrath at a lost Southern heritage.

The film is a veritable Arkintrip as he colors his silence with a kind of dialogue of motion and gestures. Arkin should get an Oscar for his performance. Sondra Locke as the sensitive, searching love child slowly perishing in her insensitive environment is also superb.

Space Odyssey—Those who secretly suspect that this film is only an excuse to film the universe have overlooked the caustically subtle strains of satire in it. For many months, critics have declared Stanley Kubrick's space syllabus a technical masterpiece while neglecting its satiric content.

Beneath the technical brilliance and metaphysical virtuosity of the film exists an unhappy, yet joyful, conviction that there is nothing in the universe to justify human consciousness, or perhaps, even its existence. The dialogue is paltry, and when used, seems a rude intrusion into the subjective serenity and cosmic splendor of the film. And there is nothing more conscious than language.

Kubrick seems to parody the banality of the five senses against the dimensionless, incomprehensible beauty of the universe. Using the camera to mimic our earth perceptions, Kubrick shows people walking upside down during space flights where no up or down exists. He also throws irritating labels across the screen for the benefit of the audience, as if daring the viewer to forsake his objective stance in the awful immensity of time. The clincher, however, is when the Americans on the moon have to take loyalty oaths, reminding one of 1968 rather than 2001.

But the most profound satire is Hal, the paranoid computer, who decides to liquidate the crewmen on the spaceship. He concludes that their presence endangers the mission. But Kier Dullea pulls Hal's plug in time.

DRATH DRIVE FOR CONGRESS

Phil Drath
Photo. by Tony Rogers

By Lee Heidhues

Long a civil rights activist and war objector, Philip Drath, a Democrat, is campaigning to unseat veteran GOP Congressman William Mailliard in November.

Drath, 56, who sailed medical supplies to North Vietnam in 1967 and was a conscientious objector in World War II, believes "peace in Vietnam is the key to peace and prosperity at home."

One of the first to protest the war in Vietnam, Drath ran for Congress in the 1966 Democratic primary in the 1st Congressional District. He polled 47 per cent of the vote, at a time when peace candidates were considered anathema.

Running again in a newly structured district covering Marin and San Francisco, Drath won the Democratic primary in June of this year.

Now facing Malliard, in his ninth term, Drath feels "people in parts of the district are madder than hell." He attributes this to the war, higher taxes and the draft, which he considers a "volatile issue" since many voters "are afraid their kids will get drafted."

The pipe-smoking Quaker, born in Fresno, believes "people are dissatisfied and disaffected." Drath has found rapport with students, particularly those backing the McCarthy presidential campaign.

Drath feels "compulsory military service should be ended." He calls it "completely un-American, a form of slavery that shouldn't be allowed."

Running for office in a year when the nation is swinging to the conservative side, Drath feels it is "very important to get peace people in Congress."

Drath believes Richard M. Nixon to be "a very dangerous man who might get us into a war with China." Thus, Drath feels it is important to elect liberals.

If elected, Drath hopes to counter Nixonian rule by urging and end to the war and "bringing China into the community of nations."

World Policeman

The U.S. military-industrial complex "should give up the idea we have the right to be the world's policeman," he said. And, instead of concentrating our efforts on military foreign aid, Drath said, "We should be willing to give non-military foreign aid through international agencies."

Drath feels "there are things that can lead to an improvement in the domestic economy:

- Building up the Merchant Marines and allocating funds for low-cost, low-interest housing loans.
- Job training in the field of technocracy to keep up with the American economy.

Drath hopes "to be an unsilenceable voice against militaism, war and social injustice" and would "work for the application of American resources and know-how to building a good world and a better America."

Prof given fellowship

Dr. Joseph Hall, professor of biology, at SF State, has been named a Fellow of the Academy of Science in San Francisco. As a member of the group of 300 Fellows, Dr. Hall will be entitled to vote on Academy policies.

Four other members of SF State's faculty are also Academy fellows. They are: Dr. John Hensill, dean of the School of Natural Science and biology professors Dr. Robert Bowman, Dr. Lawrence Swan and Dr. Harry Theirs.

The Academy, which is located in Golden Gate Park, has special collections of mounted animals to aid the professional men in their research. Its displays of animals, reptiles and marine life are open to the public.

ROTC interview: 'the whole man' emphasis

(Continued from Page 1)

ed approach to teaching. We encourage the students to think critically and with imagination. Often the students take over the class and the instructor just sits in the back of the room.

This is part of our effort to develop clarity and precision of thought. There is complete academic freedom in these classes. The cadets are not only allowed, but encouraged, to take any position they want.

Toomajian: How often do the cadets wear uniforms?

Williamson: One day a week.

Toomajian: Why do they wear uniforms?

Williamson: They're working toward a commission. Wearing the uniform is part of the profession and it gives the feeling of being associated with a particular group.

Toomajian: Are the cadets expected to salute you?

Williamson: If we're outside the building and in uniform, we do salute, but not usually inside. Also, there's an unstated policy on neatness of appearance.

Toomajian: I'd like to ask you some general questions on the military and this whole issue of the ROTC's presence on campus. First, do you think the U.S. military is being utilized too much in other countries and in the U.S., too?

Williamson: The policy on what role the military plays comes from the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Toomajian: What is your reaction to the term "military-industrial complex," used by student radicals to describe the present direction of the nation?

Williamson: Again, I want to make it clear these are my own opinions. After having visited some 30 countries, including Vietnam, I believe there is a gross exaggeration in what many students are saying.

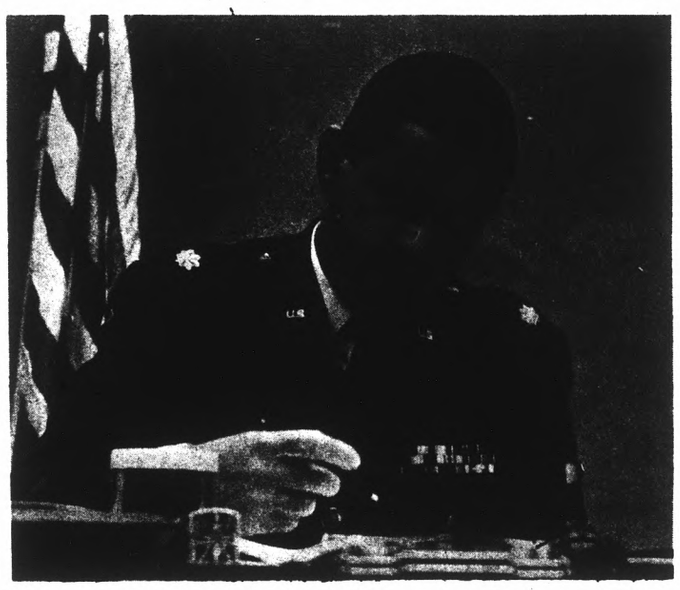
The American military and civilian community abroad has helped many nations gain the degree of economic and personal freedom they have today. There have been situations of exploitation, but no system is perfect. The Air Force, for example, participates in civic action programs that encompass anything from medical training to digging wells and building sanitation systems. The objective is to train the indigenous population so it can take over.

I'd like to continue on this subject, if I may. I'm bothered when people talk about "the military mind." I don't believe there is such a thing. The whole concept of the military is that it is controlled by the civilian establishment. I believe that the AFROTC program enables us to commission officers in the military who are well rounded, well educated individuals, and who consequently don't fit this stereotype of the "military mind."

There's an Air Force motto that characterizes my feelings on the military. It says, "Peace is our profession."

Toomajian: What do you think of the protests against the ROTC over the last few semesters?

Williamson: If I was in disagreement with the present policies I think I'd be happy to have the chance to influence the thinking of these cadets who will be future military leaders.



Major William Williamson, AFROTC Commander

Members of the military do not always agree with individual points of policy or strategy, either. But we do believe in the American system of democracy. If we disagree strongly we vote for a different administration the next time around.

What most people don't realize is that warfare is more distasteful to the military than to any other group of people. But we have certain rights and freedoms and obligations to protect. Our opposition, on the other hand, believes in forcing its will onto others.

In the ROTC, we're not trying to influence these students to be destroyers or killers. This is not a training program, but a basic educational program. It's completely voluntary, and I think it should be allowed to remain on campus along with all the other academic subjects.

Without the military establishment we would not have the complete freedom we enjoy in this country today. Of course, it's unfortunate a military force is needed to protect our way of life.

Here are computers that find, not erase, jobs for graduates

By Gerry Medeiros

It is general knowledge that computers cover long walls in sterile rooms, and that their faces are blemished with flashing lights and toggle switches.

Computers have been blamed for everything from social dehumanization to job erasing—but not all computers are bad.

"Some computers are good," say employees of Compujob Inc., a New York firm devoted to finding jobs for graduating and graduate students. The computers match qualifications of the student with qualifications demanded by employers.

Dropouts

Compujob was born when two students at Wharton Graduate School of Business, Tanfield Miller and Edward Swan, were working together on a computerized recruiting project for their thesis.

Computerized programming worked so well for the pair that they dropped out of school and became president and vice-president, respectively, of Compujob Inc.

Compujob acts as a clearing house for employers looking for the ideal employee.

Questionnaires are distributed on campus and are returned, completed, to Compujob. The second step comes when computers match students' qualifications to particular specifications made by diversified clients.

The questionnaires are planned "to provide an extensive and realistic description of individual educational background, occupational preference, and personal goals," Miller and Swan said.

Compujob then provides profiles of prospective employees to various clients—including American Airlines, J.C. Penny stores, Bankers Trust Company and Allied Chemical.

There is no cost to the student. The questionnaires come with postage-paid, pre-addressed envelopes. Compujob representatives already have distributed the questionnaires at more than 800 campuses this fall.

No Guarantee

"Compujob does not guarantee a job, but it does serve the function of matching students' skills with clients' wishes," Swan and Miller echoed. "This makes the prospective employer aware of the students' abilities before the interview."

Bob Franklin, a computer programmer at SF State, works in the Administration Building. Franklin said that Compujob Inc. should work out well, but it "depends on the value judgment" of those interpreting the questionaires.

Rafferty would withhold funds

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Max Rafferty said Tuesday that as a Republican U.S. senator he would try to withhold federal grants for colleges unless they adopted and enforced "strict regulations against mob violence on their campuses."

And in California, Rafferty said, state university regent's said, state university regents' terms should be cut from 16 years to eight years and the State Senate should be required to confirm their appointments.

Are you interested in working in Europe?

We have student job opportunities in Britain, Germany, Belgium, France, Holland and all of Scandinavia.

We provide assistance to those who would like to do something constructive while learning a language and being with students from other countries.

For full particulars inquire at the student newspaper office.

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"The CHERRY ORCHARD" APR. 11
"ROYAL HUNT of
§585-7174§ the SUN" MAY 2

SCHOOL OF CREATIVE ARTS

PHOENIX Bread & Butter

As a service to SF State students, the Phoenix will provide listings of jobs available through the college.

Students may inquire about the following jobs at the Placement Office, BSS 125 from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

SECRETARY needed for paper dealers sales mart on Bayshore Blvd. Must take shorthand, type 45-50 wpm on electric typewriter—accurately, dictaphone exp. necessary. Hrs. 10 am-2 pm 4 dys./wk., could work into 5 dys. $2/hr. #205-25

SALES PERSONNEL—Men and women needed for men's sportswear store opening Oct. 15 in Daly City shopping center. Must have neat appearance and businesslike attitude. Shifts available: 11-3 pm Mon. thru Fri.; 5 or 6-9 pm Mon. thru Fri.; or 8 hrs./ Sat. and Sun. $2/hr. #310-85

PATROLMAN/GUARD needed to patrol buildings and plants for patrol service on Market St. Must be 5'9" and 160 lbs. Various shifts available. Age 22 or over. $1.75/Hr. to start. #550-60

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Testing the opinion polls

Copyright 1968 by the Opinion Research Corporation.

Although political polling has become an election year tradition, the quality of political research varies widely. ORC, which conducts campaign research but does not engage in public political forecasting, presents the following guidelines to aid in evaluating the quality and findings of published polls. In general, these same guidelines apply to all public opinion research.

1. Who was interviewed?

To appraise the findings of a poll it is important to know who was asking what. For instance, were the people interviewed representative of all adults in the country? Only those registered to vote? Or only those who, at the time the survey was taken, say they "intend" to vote? Just Republicans? Democrats? Voters in key precincts? Or who?

It is particularly important to know just who was interviewed when comparing the results of two or more polls. What may appear at first to be differences in the strength of a candidate may only reflect the fact that different kinds of people were interviewed.

Also, certain groups of people tend to vote with a lower frequency than others. Thus, the strength shown by a particular candidate on a survey can vary markedly from election results depending on just who was interviewed.

2. How many people were interviewed?

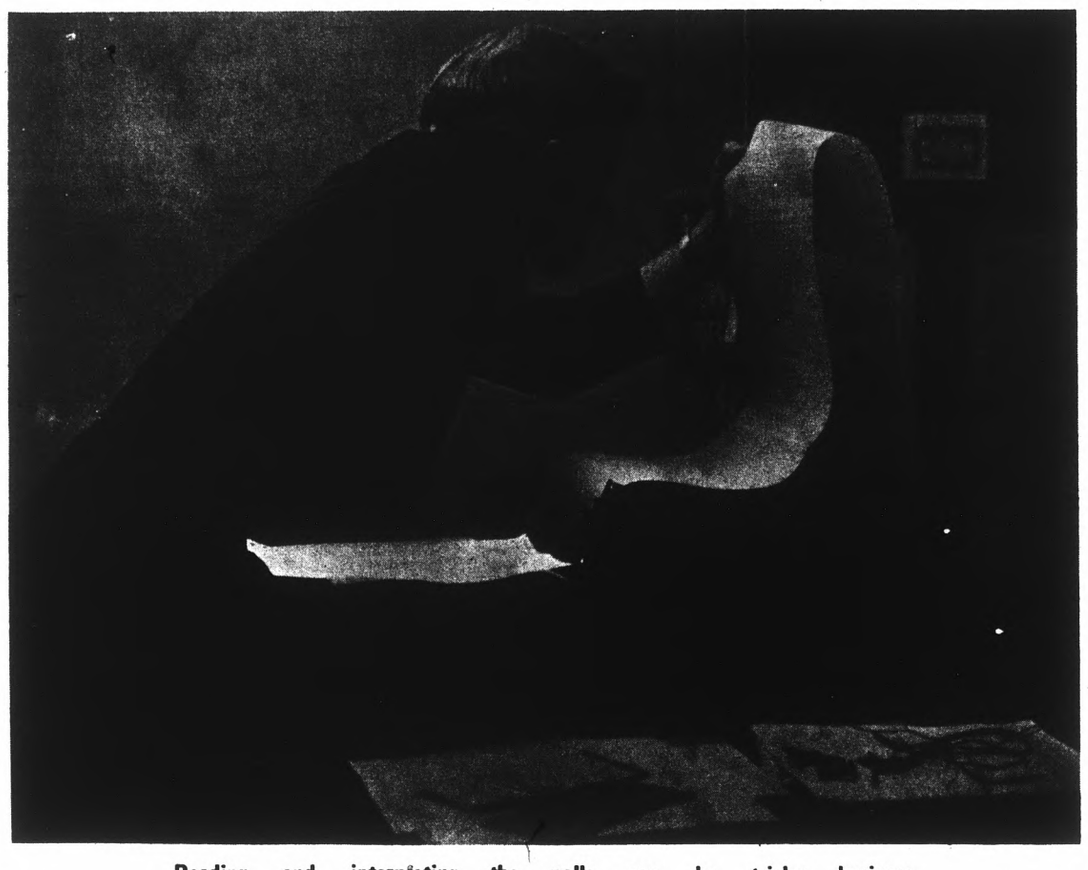
No poll, however well designed, is completely free from possible sampling error. Since only a sample of the eligible respondents is interviewed, every poll result is subject to possible error. The degree of reliability that can be placed on the results depends importantly on how many persons were interviewed.

Increasing the number of people interviewed tends to increase the accuracy of a poll. However, there is no "magic" in polls conducted among very large numbers. For example, doubling the number of persons does not double the reliability of results. The possible error (±4%) due to sample size in a poll based on interviews with 1,000 properly selected respondents is only one percentage point less than the possible error (±5%) in a poll based on only 500 interviews.

3. How were the people interviewed selected?

The manner of selection is even more important than how many people were interviewed. Those interviewed in a well-conducted poll are selected in accordance with probability sampling methods, whereby the mathematical probability of selection of every eligible person can be estimated in advance. No choice is given the interviewer in determining whom he will interview. Each interviewer is given a specific assignment and a complete set of instructions for selecting respondents within that assignment.

Any method of selection that allows the interviewer to choose who will or will not be interviewed could bias the poll results. Polls quoted in the news media do not always cite the sampling method used, yet this is critical in evaluating the poll.



Reading and interpfeting the polls can be tricky business

4. How were the interviews conducted?

Polls are usually conducted by personal in-home interviews, by telephone, by self-administered questionnaire, or by a combination of these. The procedure which ordinarily assures the least error is the personal interview. With telephone interviews, those people who do not have telephones are excluded. The most serious bias enters into self administrative questionnaires, such as those used in mail surveys. It is all too easy for people simply not to bother with them, thus impairing the representativeness of the sample.

5. When was the interviewing done?

A poll shows the strength of political candidates at a particular point in time. Opinions about a candidate are influenced by events and, therefore, it is essential to know exactly when the interviewing was conducted. Occasionally a few weeks may intervene between the time interviewing is completed and the date of release. In a fast-moving situation, this can make the date obsolete and even misleading.

6. How were the questions worded?

In examining the results of a poll, the exact question wording should be noted. What might on the surface appear to be insignificant differences in question wording can produce substantial differences in results between two polls.

For example, if a candidate's party affiliation is included in one wording of a preference question and not in another, this can make a big difference in the results. Some people choose a candidate on the basis of party alone.

If the results of two or more polls are being compared, it is particularly important to know what differences, if any, there were in the question wordings. Examine the question wording closely to see that it is understandable, contains no emotionally charged words, and does not in any way lead the respondent toward a particular answer.

7. Who conducted the poll?

Knowing the name of the organization which conducted the poll is no guarantee that everything was handled properly. However, it is of some value if you recognize the organization as one with a sound reputation. An important aspect of a firm's reputation is the effort expended on quality control, from interviewing through data processing. No reputable organization should object to having its name attached to the undistorted release of poll findings that were obtained in a proper manner. Data released without any identification as to source should be viewed with suspicion. Be alert to the difference between an objective presentation of poll findings and the particular interpretation that may be placed on the findings by those who release them.

8. Were any special analytical or statistical procedures used?

The report of poll findings should specify any special procedures that were used. For example, how was the undecided vote handled—split evenly among the candidates, omitted entirely, weighted according to the views of those with an opinion, or what? If any data are reported on only *part* of the sample, this should be specified and the number of persons in that segment should be reported.

A technique that may be used in political research is the panel survey in which the same persons are interviewed at several points in time. This is very useful for observing exactly where opinion change is taking place. However, it is important to know if a panel was used. While the panel technique reduces sampling error between surveys, it may sensitize respondents to candidates and issues to a greater extent than is true of the public at large.

The public relies on the polls for both a continuing report on how an election campaign progresses and for insight into how the election might turn out. Increasingly politicians are using survey research for guidance in formulating campaign strategy. Thus, the ability to assess political polls and their role in the electoral process is particularly important to businessmen and all alert Americans.

The ORC Public Opinion Index is a continuing research service of Opinion Research Corporation, Research Park, Princeton, N.J. 08540, (609) 924-5900. Nationwide Index studies, conducted through a network of 1,200 staff interviewers, systematically examine trends in attitudes of the general public and key subgroups regarding political, economic, and social issues of direct concern to business. Among the areas covered on a regular basis are: attitudes toward government regulation of business; support for consumer protection; urban affairs; community relations; air and water pollution; financial relations; labor relations; personnel management; attitudes toward inflation; changes in consumer confidence in the economy; quarterly forecasts of consumer expenditures.

Decision on campus ombudsman delayed: 'fear a hasty verdict'

SF State is seeking an ombudsman to ease disruptive campus tensions.

Ombudsman is a Scandinavian term for "peacemaker," and "representative of the people."

President Robert Smith began the search for a person to deal with campus unrest by naming a committee to suggest five candidates.

The committee, formed in August, was to submit its decision by the beginning of this semester. But the candidates have yet to be named because of the long list and the fear of a hasty desicion.

Nine Members

Nine persons—three each of faculty, staff, and students—form the committee. Don Castleberry, dean of graduate division, represents the administration.

Members of the committee representing the faculty are Joseph Miksak, professor of speech, Nancy McDermid, and Eugene Bossi, director of health service.

Guy Hall, Terry Taylor and Jess Lieberman represent the staff, and Russell Bass, Yvonne Pope and Tony Miranda are student representatives.

Miksak, committee chairman and professor of speech, said the ombudsman position, as outlined by the committee is "a very unusual office."

"The ombudsman will act as a neutral buffer between the administration, faculty, students, and staff," he said.

"If anybody has a problem, the ombudsman will have the right to look at any file, or see anyone in order to solve a particular problem."

The ombudsman's effectiveness will depend solely upon the trust of the entire campus community. "Without this trust," said Miksak, "he is useless."

Interviews

Twenty of the 30 candidates have been interviewed by the committee.

Graduate students, faculty and Bay Area residents have been interviewed. "We are looking for a person who knows the campus community, who has integrity—who will be his own man'" Miksak said.

The idea of appointing an ambudsman for SF State stemmed from the success San Jose State has had with its recently-appointed arbitrater.

New York University was the first school in the nation to install an ombudsman, in 1967. Michigan State University, San Jose State and Stanford followed.

Communication

Though Miksak does not believe an ombudsman can solve all explosive issues here, he thinks an ombudsman "can help where communication breaks down."

The office will involve a two-year term. It will be full-time, with clerical assistance. The ombudsman will take complaints and grievances and recommend changes or give advice. Everything told to the ombudsman will remain confidential.

Smith has promised to "cooperate fully" with the ombudsman.

Miksak said "the committee has toyed with the idea "of hiring two ombudsman. "The only problem is fanancing two salaries," he said. "There are so many problems that one ombudsman might not be able to handle them. Two people would be ideal."

Castleberry said the administration's role virtually is nonexistent in the forming of the new office.

"We do not want this office labeled an "Administrative tool" said Castleberry. "The ombudsman will strictly be a free-floating entity."

Dr. Bernard Monetta
Optometrist
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Daniel Farmer pursuing his love of horse raising on his ranch in West Point, Calif.

Photo by Steve Hara

Hamlets and horses--the good life

By Joel Richards

Part of the attraction of California is that for every busy, crowded metropolis like San Francisco, there are a dozen quaint, out-of-the-way little hamlets in the surrounding area where one can escape and recapture what was nice about the good old days.

For Daniel Farmer, associate director of Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at S.F. State, there are 10 acres of land in tiny West Point a one-time mining boom-town 150 miles east of San Francisco.

It is in West Point that Farmer pursues an activity usually denied to men who work in large metropolitan areas—the gentlemanly art of raising horses.

Horses have always been one of Farmer's loves, but land on which to keep and raise them is hard to come by in the Bay Area. He lives in Millbrae, where he also keeps his three horses.

Search Ends

Horse-raising requires open land and moderate climate where the animals can run and graze freely. Farmer's search for a plot of land ended four years ago in West Point.

"There was a good deal of work to be done on the land," Farmer said. "We had to clear away brush, build a house, and fence in the place. When I'm finished building the barn, the place will be ready to use."

Farmer may live on the ranch permanently when he retires. Until then he and his wife will confine their visits to every third weekend and Christmas, Easter and summer vacations.

Gentle Horses

"We've always liked gentle horses," Farmer said, "so that's the kind we're going to raise.

"You see, when a horse is allowed to run wild until he is two years old or so, he won't accept a rider. Then he has to be broken and the only thing that controls him after that is fear.

"Our last foal, was trained from birth. He wore a halter the first day and we brought him along slowly; got him used to a saddle and to people," Farmer said. "Now he follows commands out of love, not fear."

Vacant factories take up much valuable space in the Mission District.

12,000-member coalition brings political strength to the Mission

The city's Mission District—racially mixed but economically poor—now is politically strong.

Ben Martinez, 25, an SF State graduate may be one reason why.

Martinez heads the newly-formed Mission Coalition, a 12,000-member community-wide organization representing 65 block, church, labor, business, tenant, youth, civic and national charter groups.

"Only by unifying," Martinez said, "can we hope to take charge of our district's future. For too long we have been bickering with each other, instead of confronting our common enemies. This is now going to change."

Failures

Previous community-wide organizations failed to unify the Mission because of the growing number of militant youth and special interest groups that couldn't identify with a community coalition, Martinez said.

"The Coalition offers all a voice in community affairs. It breaks up the power sought by hard core groups within the Mission," Martinez claimed.

Consequently, the Mission Coalition is an attempt to bring political power and economic justice to the Mission community, he said.

Born in East Los Angeles, Martinez has lived in the Mission District for six years and has worked as housing consultant for one district action group, Arriba Juntos.

Hardships

Though the community is largely Spanish, the hardships of ekeing out a living basically are the same for the growing number of Negroes, whites, Filipinoes, Samoans, American Indians and Orientals migrating into the Mission.

Coalition organizers contend that the steady migration of low-income and unskilled people into the district is a "major problem."

"Blacks are moving from Western Addition into the MIssion because of current redevelopment operations in their own community, and Chinese immigrants are going directly into the Mission because Chinatown has reached its saturation point," Martinez said.

Daily Arrivals

"Likewise, low-income people arrive daily because rents are lowest in the Mission."

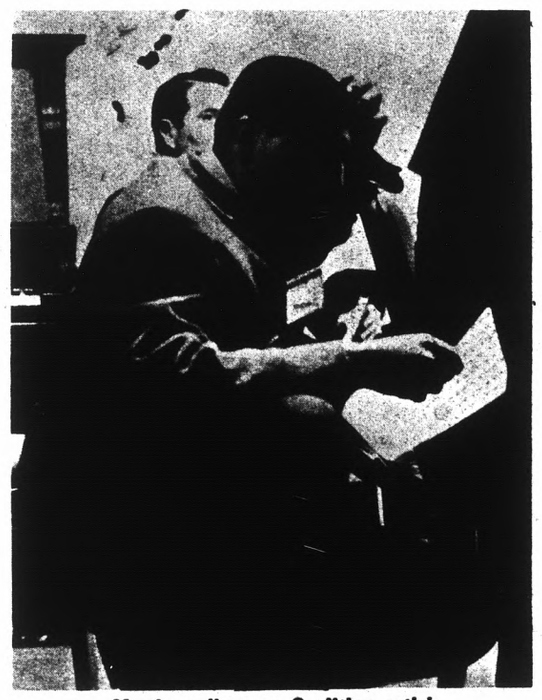
"The housing problem exists because many people, particularly the Spanish-speaking, are not proficient in the English language and want to live in a neighborhood where their own language is spoken," Martinez said.

Consequently the migration has had a profound effect on the Mission community. "We've got the second highest high school drop out rate, the largest underemployment-unemployment rate, and the largest amount of substandard housing in the city," he said.

"Something has to be done to improve living conditions. Getting community groups together under the Mission Coalition enables us to develop a power base to work on the issues more effectively."

The optimistic and determined Martinez contends "this is our fight now and we're going to do it together."

Ben Martinez, Mission Coalition president, speaks to delegates.



Martinez discusses Coalition activities at rostrum during the Mission District convention.

"Low income people arrive daily because rents are lowest in the Mission. . ."

"The housing problem exists because many people. . . want to live in a neighborhood where their own language is spoken."

Delegates at the Oct. 4 convention where the Mission Coalition group was formed.

Text and photos by John Gonzales

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Baskett shooting spurs uneasiness

(Continued from Page 1)

At the station, Anderson saw police officers joking with the two suspects. He then realized the man in a t-shirt was a policeman.

"It startled me to see four people put in jail and a cop who had just shot someone walk out with his fellow officers patting him on the back," Anderson said.

"The t-shirted cop was a big, husky man. He could have backed away from Baskett, or knocked the stick away from his hand. Instead, he shot," Anderson said.

Anderson did not see the beginning of the incident. Several other witnesses have reported that O'Brien threatened to shoot Carl Hawkins, a Negro, for scraping the fender of O'Brien's boat trailer.

An argument ensued with neighbors joining. Baskett was Hawkins' neighbor.

The trailer was parked in the middle of an alley. Hawkins had tried to drive around it in order to park his car, the witnesses said.

Anderson was called to a Coroner's inquest last Tuesday. He also has been interviewed by the FBI.

He hopes to be a witness at O'Brien's trial.

Victim's plea

Dear thief—use my bag and read my book, spend my money, you dirty crook. But I beseech you, would you please. . . send me back all my I.D.'s.

Bridge notice

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Starting Oct. 19, the fare southbound on the Golden Gate bridge will be doubled. Northbound traffic will be free.

When this test plan which is intended to ease congestion, starts, commuters with ticket books will hand the collector two tickets southbound only.

Brain cells mark your intelligence

S.F. State students stand on the threshold of intelligence . . . that is, if brain cells have anything to do with it.

After 35, a person loses brain cells at the rate of 100,000 a day. Although there are enough at this rate to last 300 years, the lessening of mental sharpness increases with age.

But, within 15 years this may change.

Dr. James Bonner, biologist at the California Institute of Technology, said that by using a system of gene manipulation, man could "order" his brain cells to divide-constantly making up for the losses.

Another problem arises, however. The new brain cells would not have a memory trait and would have to be educated.

Dr. Bonner said one might have to spend up to 85% of his time in school to keep up with his increasing brain power.

He said the discovery of a substance called chromosomal RNA plays an important role in determining which genes shall be active in each cell.

"It should be possible before too long to isolate or synthesize the specific chromosomal RNA needed to change a cell's function in a predictable way," he said.

Uses for genetic manipulation seem unlimited.

For example, Dr. Bonner said that a scientist might be able to reset the genes of a cancer cell so it would die or revert to its normal, non-cancerous self.

Gridders ponder action while sports program crawls on small budget

By John Hansen

Big Nick Kukulica squirmed to get comfortable on the bench in front of his small dressing stall—but he didn't quite fit.

The 6-4, 233-pound Gator defensive tackle was getting ready for football practice. He'd been hampered by injuries and would be making his first start of the season in a few days.

You expected him to talk about the injury or perhaps this Saturday's game with Cal State at Hayward. So what does he discuss—"communications problems."

Sitting on the other end of the small locker room, Bill Vonesmarch played with some adhesive tape after wrapping his battered hands. Bill talked about "coalition government."

It sounded like a graduate seminar rather than typical locker room banter.

The non-football type conversation wasn't surprising, though. After the Associated Students unsuccessful attempt to eliminate the Athletic Department's budget, the football players and other SF State athletes are faced with the possibility of losing their entire sports program.

One of the many signs in the locker room says "When the going gets tough—the tough get going!"

And, for athletics, the going is getting tough.

"There's a communications problem between the Athletic Department, the administration, other departments and the student body," Kukulica said.

'Own Little World'

"Last year, after the disturbance with Marine recruiters, I talked with a student who told me he resented the athletes because we sat around in our own little world with scholarships and easy jobs."

Nick had to laught about that.

"Man, he's not talking about sports here. We've got to struggle like everyone else," he said.

Vonesmarch listened to Nick then brought up the subject of a coalition government.

"The only way for the Athletic Department to get some support is to form a coalition with some other department that also got a budget cut." Vonesmarch said.

Dennis Ewing joined the conversation, saying, "The AS is stepping on more and more peoples toes—its going to backfire on them."

General comments in the locker-room were devoid of emotional outbursts against those in student government. Most of the players placed the blame for the financial pinch on the Athletic Department and the athletes themselves.

"It's time for the Athletic Department to get organized like the students who oppose sports," punter Kim Grimm said. "The athletes here just didn't give a damn what happened. In an urban school like SF State an interest group has to have organized backing to survive."

The AS stripped the athletic budget this year in order to "donate" $12,000 to the college's Special Admissions Program.

"Don't get the athletes wrong. We know the Special Admissions Program is important," Kukulica said. "Its not very responsible or mature, however, for the student government to do away with one program to finance another."

Not Affected

"I'm not affected," Senior Ben Ramos said. "At least I know I'll be able to complete my football career. It's the freshmen who may get discouraged."

The Gators depend heavily on junior college transfers, but their freshman program has been built up in recent years.

First-year player Mike Hofman echoed the sentiments of most of the freshman players by mentioning the importance of the next student elections.

"If the athletes don't vote, we're going to be in trouble," he said.

Would Hofman recommend State, shakey financial situation and all, to high school football players?

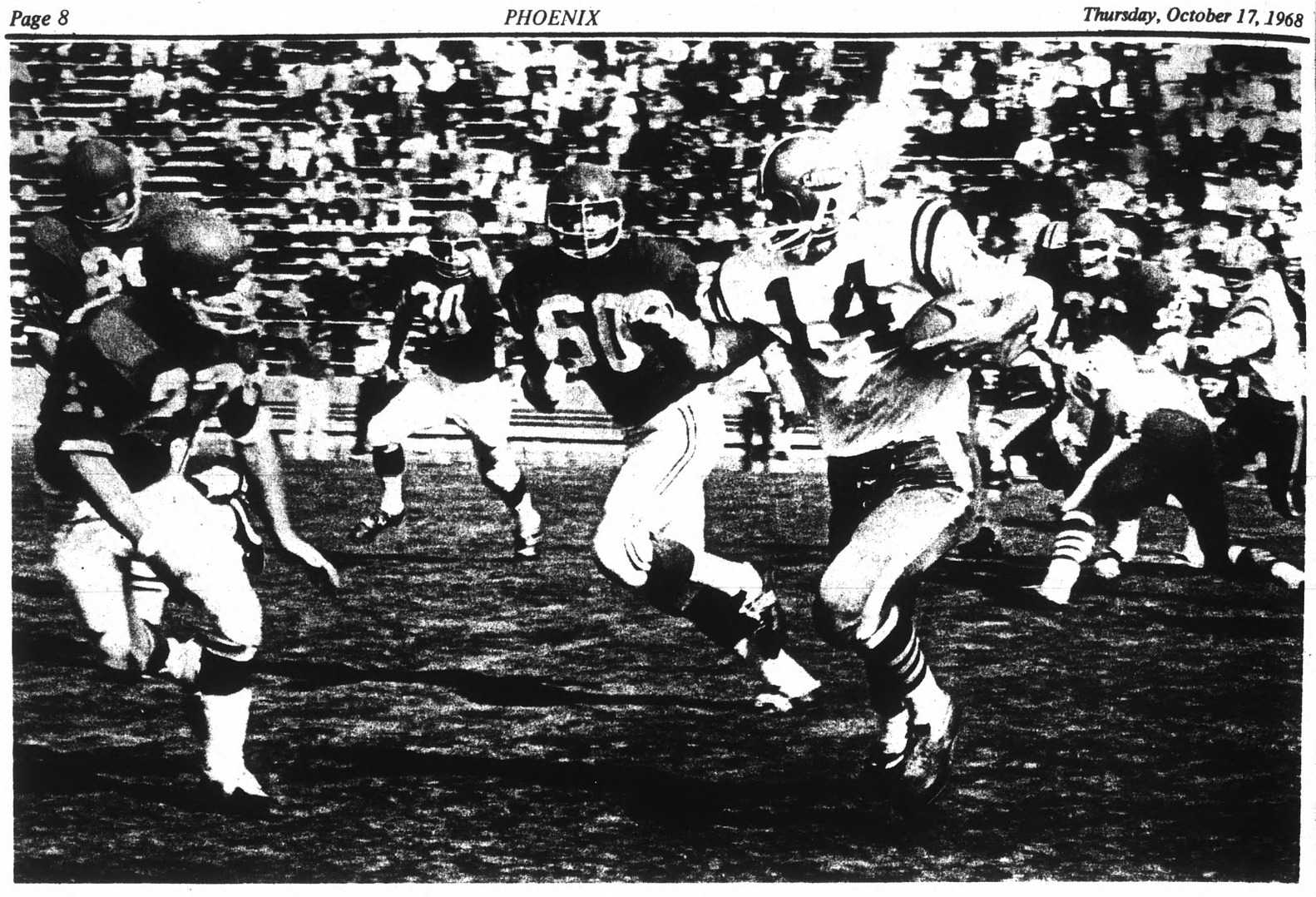
"If a guy wants to play good football this is the place to come," Hofman said.

Must Organize

So, ironically, SF State's team, with one of college football's most impressive winning records—271 wins, 167 losses and 10 conference titles in the last 12 years—has to organize or possibly lose its place on campus.

"Maybe being slapped in the face will wake up the athletes," Grimm suggested.

Like the sign said—the going is getting tough.



Tom Corbett turns the corner before being run out of bounds after third quarter kickoff in cliff-hanger 10-7 Gator win over Cal State Hayward.

Sac State next

Gators have lot to kick about--upset Cal State

By Glenn Schwarz

Cal State Hayward fans displayed many banners last week at Pioneer Stadium during the Far Western Conference football battle for first place with SF State.

Of all the colorful messages sent over to the Gator side of the field, one was a true bit of prophecy (with a slight word change).

The sign that read "Gators Will Make Great Shoes" should have read "One Gator Has A Great Shoe." The Pioneers would have liked to rip that piece of leather away from the foot of Gator placekicker Dale Eidson.

DVC Transfer

All the junior transfer from Diablo Valley College did was kick into the wind and split the uprights from 39 yards out for his first field goal of the season. The three-pointer snapped a 7-7 fourth quarter deadlock between the Gators and Pioneers and provided the margin of victory in a 10-7 Gator win.

The Gators now stand at 3-1 on the year, 2-0 in FWC play. The loss was the first for Hayward and drops the Pioneers record to 3-1, but 1-1 in conference play.

Brutal Defense

Once again it was a brutal SF State defense that saved the day for coach Vic Rowen's defending FWC champs. The Gator eleven not only bottled up the high-powered Pioneer attack, but moved the ball so the Gator offense could punch in its only touchdown.

Cornerback Fred Gualco, a junior transfer from Chabot College getting his first starting shot, picked off a Hayward pass late in the first half and returned it 37 yards to the Pioneer seven yard line.

Gator Score

Three plays later fullback Glenn Baker plunged into the end zone from the end to break the 0-0 deadlock.

The Pioneers evened the score at 7-7 in the third quarter when all-FWC halfback Bernie Oliver made his longest run of the day for the Pioneers, a seven-yard scoring jaunt around right end.

SF State end Dave Potter hauls in key reception against Cal State Hayward.

The Gator offense set up the touchdown when quarterback Butch Whyburn fumbled on his 10-yard line and the Pioneers recovered.

"Demolition Duo"

Defensive ends "Angry" John Rotelli and Joe "Achilles" Hebel delayed the sweeps of Oliver long enough to get help from Dave Dzubar, Ben Ramos and the linebacking "Demolition Duo" of Dave Sanchez and Dan Souza. Oliver, who rushed for more than 1,100 yards last season as a freshman, had perhaps the poorest day of his career, picking up only 62 yards on 28 carries.

The Gators held the offensive-minded Pioneers, who had scored 18 touchdowns in their first three outings, to 72 yards on the ground and 68 in the air.

Gimpy Knee

The Gator offense totalled only 159 yards against a defense that gambles a lot, but last week did not intercept a Gator pass. Whyburn completed 12 out of 29 attempts for 88 yards.

It should be said in Whyburn's defense that he played the entire game with a gimpy knee that was racked up on the Gators' first offensive play of the ballgame.

There is no excuse for the six Gator fumbles, though, five of which were recovered by the Pioneers. That gives the SFers a total of 23 fumbles in four games, which may be, as one Gator coach mumbled, a "new NCAA record."

"Earned Chance"

Rowen said that Gualco was inserted into the starting lineup because he "came on so strongly in practice and earned a chance."

Gualco might have earned a permanent spot on the defensive unit. Besides his interception return he recovered a fumble and saved a touchdown with less than 30 seconds remaining in the game.

Hayward had the ball on the Gator 17 and a Jim Miller pass looked like it was marked for a touchdown over the middle to seemingly wide open split end Pat Ozenne. At the last second the leaping Gualco made a great recovery and batted the ball away.

Interception

Sophomore Rich Garibaldi, just inserted into the lineup for injured safety Ronnie Jones, intercepted Miller's last desperation toss and sped 83 yards down the sidelines before being hauled down from behind on the Hayward 10 as the final gun sounded.

Seeing Garibaldi's apparent dejection at not having scored, while the rest of the Gators jubilantly hoisted Rowen onto their shoulders, one wonders if Garibaldi wasn't thinking about saving it for this week's crucial with Sacramento State. A play like that is needed each week to set up the offense, which is averaging a meager 12.5 points per game.

Kickoff for Saturday's game with Sac State (1-1) at Cox Stadium will be at 1 p.m.

Winning soccer squad has international flair

By Joe DeLoach

S.F. State's own United Nations, the Gator soccer team, recently opened conference play with a resounding triumph over visiting Chico State.

Coach Art Bridgman's Gators have more trouble communicating with each other than scoring goals. "The boys come from almost every continent on the globe," the soccer chief said.

The players also have trouble adjusting to the vigorous practice sessions Bridgman has set up.

"Without exception, every athlete had to make the switch to my way of coaching," he said.

Wide Open Style

"The players are used to a conservative brand of soccer. I believe in a wide open style of play," Bridgman said.

Bridgman said that in conservative soccer play a team waits for the opposition to make a mistake and then capitalizes on it. "Wide open soccer, he said, "allows the team to attempt to score as soon as possible."

At the start of the season the Gators and Chico State were co-favorites for top honors in the Far Western Conference.

Bridgman said Chico lost the game because they waited for the Gators to make mistakes.

Coach Confident

S.F. State's coach is confident that his team is going to win the FWC title. But he is cautious in predicting how the Gators will fare against San Jose State and the University of San Francisco in the NCAA Division playoffs this November.

"We'll play the Spartans and Dons in the regular season and that should give us some indication of what to expect from them in the playoff," the soccer boss said.

Ruggers plan year

Plans are now being made to perpetuate the winning tradition of the SF State Rugby team, said team spokesman Joe Hebel.

Last season the ruggers were undefeated and untied in collegiate competition. As the Far Western Conference doesn't schedule Rugby, the Gators play teams in the Bay Area. Powerful Stanford University will first play host to the Gators.

Karate

The All United States National Goju Kai Karate Championships will be held Friday, Oct. 18, at 7 o'clock at the Winterland Arena (Post and Steiner). Admission is $2.50.

WHERE THE GATORS MEET

LAKE MERCED LODGE

4075 19th Ave

One block from the Doggie Diner

HAPPY HOUR
with 20¢ beer
Monday, Tuesday,
and Wednesday
4:00 to 6:30

LUNCHES
11:00
TO 3:00
Pitcher of Beer $1.50

584-1600

Good for one
10¢ DRAFT BEER
with
any order from
the kitchen
WITH COUPON
Good until Oct. 24